Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII. TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1808. [No. 2198.

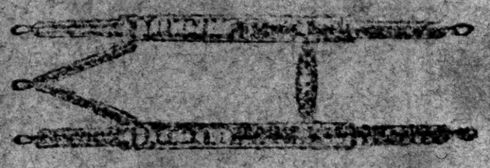
Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, } *Trustees.*

May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

MEAD.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has commenced making *MEAD* at his house opposite the market house, and intends keeping a constant supply of the BEST KIND, during the summer.—— Persons may be supplied by sending to the house.

John Sagan.

June 11. 3t

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

New-York Lottery.

State of the wheel on the close of the thirty-third day of drawing,

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL,

1	of	25,000 dolls.
1		10,000
1		2,000
2		1,000
6		500
9		100
83		50
177		20
5,226		10

Gain of the wheel at the close of the 34th days drawing $16,240.

On the 40th days drawing the first drawn number will be entitled to $10,000

Tickets at £12 50 cents for sale by

R. GRAY.

June 2.

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price £1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant. *by H. H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March

New-York Lottery.

First drawn number, this morning, being the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to

10,000 Dollars.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF
25,000 *Dollars is still in Wheel.*

Total gain of the wheel 20,630 Dollars, on the close of the 39th day's drawing.

☞ Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars, and but few on hand.

R. GRAY.

May 7.

TO RENT,
(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one-half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of ax elent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1. 2aw

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Charles county, will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the residence of the subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of *Robert Alexander*, late of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of *NEGROES.*

☞ All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall.

Maryland, Charles County,
Pomonky. d3w*

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

WAS taken from a black man in market, who was offering it for sale, a *gold headed CANE*, with the letters H. C. on the head. The gentleman who took it from him has left it with *James Campbell*, at the printing office. The owner may have it on paying the Printer's bill for advertising the same.

James Campbell.

June 13. 3t

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, the 17th instant. at six o'clock, in the evening on the premises, will be leased for one year—

The *Wharf* and *Warehouse*, occupied by Robert T. Hooe and Co. on the lower end of Duke-street, now belonging to the Corporation.

June 13. d5t

WHEREAS *Tristram F. Jones* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county at the suit of Charles Worthington and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said *Tristram F. Jones* that on Monday 20th inst. between the hours of 7 and 12 o'clock at the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said *Tristram F. Jones*, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the Honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 18th day of June, 1803.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 13.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the same.

ROBERT GRAY.

The following article is copied from a late London Courier, a paper devoted to the interest of the present administration of England.

OUR FUTURE CONDUCT.

SINCE it is in vain at present to attempt checking the power of France on the continent of Europe, the country should turn its whole thoughts and exertions to the creation of new connections, new points of commerce, and new sources of wealth, with which to supply the place of those we are daily losing, and to counterpoise the increasing preponderance of the enemy. If France has acquired dominion over the continent of Europe, England possesses the undisputed sovereignty of the seas in all parts of the world; and if this country can establish herself in security against invasion, this state of things, so far from circumscribing her empire, may be the means of extending it, and exalting her in greatness under a wise and a vigorous government, alone fit to guide us in those times. Not a government depending on speech-makers, borough-mongers, and faction-couplers, but one which, by the boldness and utility of its measures, shall strike the world with awe and secure the confidence of the English people. Within these few days we have seen by the official notes of the Swedish government, with what terror our proceedings at Copenhagen has struck the north of Europe, how Russia even trembles; we have seen the king of Spain desirous of following the advice we so happily gave to the royal family of Portugal; and the effects of the orders in council, asserting practically our maritime supremacy, will continue raising this nation to a height which but few have foreseen she is capable of attaining. The shores of the ocean have been at all times the birth-place of civilization and the arts, of wealth and of power. With these under our dominion, it may truly be said, "the trident of Neptune is the sceptre of the world." Within a year, should this country continue to stand in its present position, we shall begin to discover & wonder at our strength, our capabilities, and our resources. Commanding the seas, nations must become our tributaries, or fall into sloth, poverty and barbarism. The law of nations must be made binding on France and her vassals, if England is to be bound by it, but while France tramples it under foot as convenience requires, we must do the same, or the law of nations will become our most dangerous enemy. If some changes take place in the channels of our commerce, and the demands for our manufactures, it will soon be found that the aggregate amount of both will not be diminished, though the changes may have fallen heavily on individuals. The nation will not suffer though individuals may, and it is to the nation alone we must look. Since the enemy asserts and exercises its dominion over so many states, on no other right but that of power, we must do the same on the same authority, over all the seas of the world. In any treaty of peace, we must exchange the privilege of navigating that coast and this sea, against the privilege of sending our goods into that state or this kingdom. If Bonaparte will become emperor of Europe, the king of England should declare himself emperor of the ocean. We have as much right to the one as he has to the other, the right of conquest. It is only by a proud tone, and an assuming conduct that we can make the world feel our strength, and demonstrate our own confidence in its efficacy. It is not a question of right and wrong, but a question of power, that is to be decided. If we hesitate or compromise, we are gone. The moment our hearts fail us, the moment we admit it to be a vain task to struggle with France for the terms of peace, which really shall be safe and honorable, that moment we are a vanquished nation. Certain destruction will be the consequence of believing that concession & conciliatory conduct will produce in her the slightest disposition of justice, forbearance or amity.—With the point of the sword our treaties must be written, or the characters will not long remain legible; at the cannon's mouth they must be maintained. Let those who have pretended to doubt the obvious and invariable designs of France, look at the fate of Spain, the most striking instance of treachery, usurpation, and rapine of the many that have been afforded, and ask what we have to expect from a state of peace! The only chance of our having friends in any part of the world is, in our putting forth a strong arm, and shewing not only that we are neither daunted nor disabled, but that our strength and our energy increase with our difficulties. Let us shew that we are confident of triumphing and we shall triumph.

The great fault of which this country has hitherto been guilty is, that instead of availing itself of its own means of attack against the most eligible points, it waits the attack of France, and then flies to render assistance against her. France generally has been left to chose the object of contest, the scene of struggle. We look on at her, watching what quarter she will next assail and then we prepare to frustrate her designs, often when it is too late. With the exception of assisting Sweden, and securing Sicily to ourselves—why not secure it till Naples is restored to its lawful sovereign, as well as secure Madeira till Portugal is restored to its lawful sovereign? With these exceptions, as we have no immediate object in Europe at this moment. With so much disposable force, such an unexampled invincible navy as we possess, our main efforts should be directed towards the dominions of Spain, in America and India. To attempt the conquest of them is at once the most difficult, the most expensive, and the least secure course. Independence and alliance should be held out to them. Had this course been taken two years ago, the countries on the River Plate, Lima, the Carraccas, the whole of South America would have been in a state of friendship and close intercourse with us, consuming more of our manufactures, returning more valuable produce, and employing more of our marine, than the present situation of the continent of Europe, has effected. By this course, indeed there would not arise a long list of civil and military employments, to bestow on the patrons and tools of faction at home; but the country would be put to little or no expence, while it would enjoy all the benefit. Sir Philip Francis, might redden more than his riband, with rage at being disappointed of his governorship of Buenos Ayres, and the long list of place-hunting Foxites named to situations there, might become discontented: but the lives of hundreds of our brave country-men, and millions of the public money would have been saved, while our merchants would have been carrying on an active trade to the place. But no, the conquest of a colony was deemed of no value by the late ministry, but just as it enabled them to provide for hungry clamorous partizans. Places and pensions were, and and indeed always have been their chief objects, not commerce and manufactures. General Whitlock was instructed by lord Howick on no account to declare the people independent. No; In that case sir Philip and his crew would not have had their jobs. On the same grounds we presume the ministry that preceded them declined giving Miranda effectual assistance in establishing the independence of Carraccas. The late ministry indeed, who endeavor to throw the blame of all their faults on the king, or duke of York, insidiously whisper, they would have declared Buenos Ayres independent, had not his majesty, recollecting the American revolution, and the fate of the king of France, refused to assist any colonists in rebelling against their lawful sovereign. But if this was as true as it is false, it would not be a sufficient excuse, since the Foxites vehemently contend the ministry for the time being are responsible for all the measures of the king's government whether they approve of them or not. But it appears from Whitelock's trial that Buenos Ayres, would even have become a colony of this country, receiving sir Philip and his place-hunting train, if the English government would have solemnly engaged not to restore the settlement to Spain when peace was concluded. But no: the first thing the Foxites did when they heard of the conquest of Buenos Ayres was to tell France they would give it back to Spain without any equivalent! (vide the negociation papers.) They then sent out large armaments to conquer a place they had declared their readiness to relinquish on the first occasion, and the people of Buenos Ayres very naturally resolved to resist us rather than become an article of barter in another negociation. It is indeed a mischievous fault in all our statesmen, that they take places in war with no other design than to surrender them as the price of peace. As a price of peace this may be well enough; but let us enquire into the ruin of character which it brings upon us. We rarely take a place in which there are not some considerable persons, perhaps a considerable number, who do not favor our attack, or cordially receive and join with us when we have conquered. When the place is restored, these persons are persecuted and ruined. By the repeated capture and surrender of Minorca we have ruined our character in the Mediterranean, and by similar means we have lost all confidence in the enemies colonies in the East and West Indies. Bonaparte, on the contrary never gives up any people he has once taken under his protection, and hence the facility he finds in new modelling different states. The people of Buenos Ayres, therefore, very naturally and very wisely desired a permanent connection or none. In this respect we should meet Bonaparte in his own way. In his negociations he talks of the kings of Holland, Spain, Wirtemberg, Westphalia, Bavaria, &c. as independent sovereigns, his allies, of whom he cannot dispose, and to whom he cannot dictate. Were we to erect Buenos Ayres, Mexico, the Carraccas, Cuba, &c. into independent states our allies we might talk to Bonaparte in his own language. Instead of a long altercation about surrendering those places, we would have no negotiation respecting them. They would be our allies for whom to stipulate, not colonies of whom to make a barter, and we should derive all the advantage of colonies from the connection with them, (except that of providing for the dependents of factious and rotten borough-mongers) without risk or expence. Our intercourse with the U. S. shews, that we may derive more benefit from trading with an ally than with a colony. The spirit of industry, the encouragement to enterprize is much stronger in one case than in the other. Colonists are confined in their industry: the sterility of slavery is in a degree spread over their country. Independence gives them a new impulse of action, which operates with great force, as the U. S. of America have shewn. Were we to declare countries independent and assist them in throwing off the yoke of our enemy, all the islands in the world would of necessity put themselves under our protection, and we should have in effect, though not in name, but one colony from Hudson's bay to cape Horn. No great military or naval force would be necessary to effect all this; it would only be necessary to remain faithful to our engagements! And instead of feeling a loss of the trade with the continent of Europe, we should find trade, wealth and maritime greatness beyond the dreams even of the most sanguine, far eclipsing France both in power and splendor. The time for the atchievement of these great objects is fast passing away for ever. France is possessing herself of Spain, and through Spain, will possess herself of the Spanish colonies, to which she can spare an abundance of troops. Let us then no longer hear of dozens of expeditions sailing from our coasts at once, each so nicely balanced in strength to its object, that it probably fails, though with a staff strong in parliamentary interest; but let us see one great expedition going forth, four times as strong as is supposed to be necessary, thereby insuring success, and passing from place to place, emancipating countries from the yoke of our enemies, thus raising up a new world of friends to supply the place of the one we have lost.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Mr. Intelligencer Smith has told us that the condition of Europe "exhibits a tissue made up of *civil and military despotisms, oppressive taxes, want*, famine and *war*." And he boldly asserts, that to all these evils but *famine*, we might be now subjected," but for the embargo. This is a direct admission, that military and civil despotism *might* take place under the benignant reign of Mr. Jefferson;—a concession, which, however it might be proved with reference to the past, must be considered as a complaisance to the changing sentiments of the public. It may indeed be looked upon at the palace as a deviation of confidence in the infallibility which claims to reside there; but the excuse is to be found in the undeveloped obscurity of events. It is of a kin to the cautious conduct, which dictates a forbearance from engaging in the troop, furiously contending for the succession to the chief magistracy. Neutrality has its advantages; and even promises unfulfilled carry in their train means of safety not to be expected by the vanquished partizan.—The arbitrary inclination of Mr. Jefferson, having been long cloaked under overweening professions of respect for free institutions, and a regulated and precise administration of them, might have deceived his editor; but it is more probable that this penitential avowal is owing to the closing career of his patron, shut out from power by the danger of the times, his own resignation, and the strong and increasing disapprobation of the people.

The wicked, violent, and unparalleled prostration of the civil powers by Wilkinson, and the favor he sustains in spite of the accusations and proofs against him, are but a sorry pledge of the subordination of the military, if any thing should happen to give a scope to military power. The frustration of the guards, carefully but ineffectually placed upon the inviolability of the person of the citizen, has been shamefully overlooked in favor of the more than suspected enemy of his country. He is suffered to retain the command over an army, the honorable part of which must feel abhorrent at the indignity to which they are subjected. Can he be retained for the purpose of endangering liberty, of making a bold push, of prostrating upon a fearless plan and large scale, the integrity of the country, and the liberty of its citizens? What became the duty of the chief magistrate, when this daring offender set at nought so many sacred privileges? The senate was passive, by *his* instigation, as every candid man believes, a law to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; that the culprit acts of the military might be screened, and the hopeless prisoners languish in an interminable labyrinth of oppression. Nay it admits of perfect proof, that some of the prisoners were confined at Washington under military orders, until the suspension of their privileges as men should be authorized by law; and also that one of them actually had an interview, in his state of duress, with no less a person than the president, who so far sanctioned the violation as not to strike off the chains known by him to be imposed without law. If it be said, those men were guilty of crimes, I answer that such a circumstance does not extenuate the military usurpation. They had passed through many seats of the law, which had been spurned; and they ought to have been legally detained or not at all. No prosecution having ever since taken place against them, it is to be presumed that none could be maintained, and that they were the victims of unjust suspicion, or of a treacherous plot contrived by others. Having these facts in view, well might Mr Smith predict the effect of military ascendancy under such an executive, aided by such an instrument with an army at his heels.

That the encroachments upon the civil organization would keep equal pace, is explicitly proved by the recent CIRCULAR, than which a bolder grasp of power never took place in a free country. That it may be equalled by no other, until the nation shall decree the cessation of abused authority, is devoutly to be wished. Wounded pride is rebellious; injudicious struggles to retain a standing which is crumbling away, as by a charm, are natural; and despair may minister instruments of preservation, at once dangerous to the people and inefficacious in the hand which relies upon them. We have therefore more cause to fear a succession of similar attempts beyond the law; but let us rely that the vigilance of patriotism will not pass them over, and that the stern frowns of a jealous nation may appal the heart which would engender them. The fall elections may secure every thing desirable; at least they will moderate the wantonness of power; and if the blind confidence which has stimulated it, should continue the infatuation, it will not be without such a warning as ought to have stunned it into sober sense.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20 dlm

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
2d JUNE, 1803.

ORDERED, That Messrs. M'Guire, Preston and Johnston, be a committee with power to cause the lower end of Prince street to be repaired: *Provided* it can be done for the use of the dockage thereof, and that they let out the end of Duke street, on the best terms to be obtained.

Test.
Jas. M. M'Rea. c. c.

☞ The President and Directors of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpik Company, will meet on the road to be improved on *Wednesday* next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue till 3 o'clock, for the purpose of shewing the road and describing the manner of improving it, and also of erecting a bridge across four mile creek; where those persons desirous of contracting for the whole or any part of the work, are requested to attend, and sealed proposals will be received by the President on the Saturday following.

George Deneale,
PRESIDENT.

June 13.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Fairfax streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

Two entertainments have been given the honorable JOSEPH LEWIS, since his return to Congress—one at Hay-market in Prince William county, and the other in the county of Fauquier, (where democracy has prevailed for several years) and he was invited to two others, which business prevented him from accepting of—in approbation of his political conduct during the last session of Congress. The guests were of the *Washington school*, approving the "procedure" of the present administration. Those numerous testimonies of approbation must be highly gratifying to Mr. LEWIS, and are but a just tribute of respect for his meritorious exertions in endeavoring to detect the secret hand that guides our executive councils, and for preferring the tempestuous sea of liberty to the calm of despotism.

Prince-William is in the district represented by Mr. Lewis, and Fauquier is one of the counties composing the district the Honorable John Love represents.

The *President of the U. S.* arrived in Washington on Friday last from Monticello.

The *Secretary of State* arrived on Saturday. [*Nat. Intel*]

We have the pleasure of stating that the necessary contracts for erecting the bridge over the Potomac having been satisfactorily entered into, the work actually commenced a few days since. Arrangements are made, which promise the completion of this important object before the first of August. [*Ibid*]

The information received from England is in several respects interesting. Mr. Rose reached London on 23d of April, when a cabinet council was immediately called. The promptness of this proceeding is, as far as it goes, favorable. Mr. Nourse, the bearer of dispatches from our government, arrived in London on the 25th day of April. As the latest London dates do not extend beyond the 25th, time had not elapsed to learn the impression of our measures on the British cabinet. The next arrivals may be expected to bring something interesting. The information from France, stating the departure of Mr. Armstrong from Paris, is too vague and general to be entitled either to much credit, or to throw much light on our affairs with that country. Neither the date or causes of his departure, or the place of his destination, are mentioned. It is possible that it may have arisen from the imperial confirmation of the seizures at Hamburgh, stated in the subjoined article; or it may have arisen in consequence of the receipt of dispatches posterior to the departure of the emperor from Paris, which may have induced Mr. Armstrong to follow him. These are, however, mere conjectures, which, with a thousand others, may be indulged on the occasion.

The delay of the Osage to France still remains unaccounted for. The instructions given were to land Mr. Lewis at L'Orient, and then to carry Mr. Nourse without delay to one of the out-ports of England; and on the latter receiving Mr. Pinckney's dispatches, to return to L'Orient, and take on board Mr. Lewis with general Armstrong's dispatches, and thence forthwith to repair to the U. S. There is one circumstance that renders it somewhat probable, that she may have remained at L'Orient under the apprehension of being prohibited to return to France after having touched at England. This is the recent treatment of a vessel, having on board the family of the Prussian minister, which, in consequence of having touched at England, was sent back from France without permission having been given to the family to land, although attached to the minister of a friendly nation. [*Ibid.*

From the New York Evening Post.

THE WORD.

"His majesty considers war as existing and having been declared by the United States against England, and that they are associated with the other powers: that he would take no definitive measures against their vessels in his ports *in a state of sequestration*, until he should receive their final answer."——*Champagny's Letter.*

THE BLOW.

Translation of a letter, dated Hamburgh, 9th April, 1808. to a merchant in New York, received via Baltimore.

"Since our last of the 29th October, we have waited with much anxiety for the certificate we requested of you, in order to save your property if possible, from confiscation. We are now sorry to say, that iniquity has prevailed; for without producing any proof, and disregarding all remonstrances, here, as well as in Paris, the French commissaries have thought proper to confiscate your goods. Such treatment amongst civilized people is without example; but it is not the only instance of injustice of which the French have been guilty, and which calls for vengeance. These unjust confiscations are carried to such a shameful extent, that the chief French commissary for a length of time hesitated, whether he would furnish us with the *act of condemnation* of your property. Happily for us, however, after all hopes of saving those goods had vanished, we with much trouble prevailed on that man to order a formal *act of condemnation* to be made out, which enables us to furnish you the regular and official evidence of the fact. However, not being allowed a duplicate of the said act of condemnation, we have thought best to have the same recorded in the American consul's office, a certified copy of which you will find annexed to this.

There is no other method of recovering any thing than by means of the said copy of condemnation, and to apply to the French government direct through your ambassador at Paris. The success is however very doubtful; at least as long as your government does not come into the views of the French emperor with respect to Great Britain.

Inclosed you will find account of charges on your goods, amounting to Flo. 804,15. It is extremely hard that besides the loss of your property, you should be subjected to this extra charge. The cost of the condemnation act, we have charged you with on the postage account.

Our commerce has been totally ruined, as we receive no more supplies of colonial produce, the prices advance daily."

HAMBURGH, *April 4th*, 1808.

Imperial
Customs.

The director of the French customs

Certifies that forty-six serpoos bark, weighing ct. 4628 pounds have been seized by the superintendant of the customs, on the 21st of September, 1807, that the seizure has been confirmed by his imperial and royal majesty.

(Signed) P. EUDEL.

A true copy,
(Signed)
J. M. FORBES,
Consul of the U. S. of America.

COPY.

These are to certify that the annexed is a true and faithful copy of an original certificate signed by Mr. P. Eudel, director of the French imperial decrees or customs for the district of Hamburgh and its dependencies, carefully collated by me.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the consulate aforesaid, the sixth day of April 1808.

(Signed)
J. M. FORBES,
Consul of the U. S. of America.

MURDER.—We are informed that a New England tin pedlar was murdered last week near Woodstock. The circumstances are as follows, viz.

The pedlar stopped at a house enquired for horse feed, got it, and was invited into the house, and pressed very hard by two women, being the sole occupiers, to take some refreshment, which he at last consented to, and whilst eating, one held his head and the other cut his throat, and they put him in the cart, shut it up, and started the horse.

The horse travelling out of the road, was met by a traveller, who seeing no person near, undertook to open the lid, and there found the dead body; he turned the horse, and started him back, the road he appeared to have come, and the horse stopped where he had been fed—the man went in, and found the two women examining the plunder they had taken, and the blood-stains about the floor. This caused a suspicion, and our informant says the women were immediately taken up, and lodged in Woodstock jail, to stand a trial before an examining court.

(Staunton Eagle.)

A WONDER.

From the Latin.

A woman once, as it is sung,
Could speak so loud without a tongue
That you could hear her full a mile hence:
A greater wonder I can tell;
I knew a woman very well
That had a tongue, and yet kept silence

Bonaparte's Aurora, with perfect consistency, makes the following remarks upon the late decision of the circuit court in Charleston. If the emperor should write a letter expressing his wish in regard to the property of any of his subjects, no judge in France would dare to refuse to such a letter the force and obligation of a law. The Aurora would have the wishes of the President possess the same validity here.

[*Gazette United States.*

"The recent conduct of the judiciary at Charleston is only an additional proof of the monstrous absurdity of what is called the *independence* of *the judges*—they are, in fact, so independent of control, and of every other tie but that of their own perverse and adverse will against the very principles of the government, that unless their tenure of office is altered, and that *corps* brought to some sort of responsibility, they must in the end destroy the government.

"If the laws and policy of the nation are to be set aside by a *quibble*—if the very principles of peace and war are to be involved in the wretched *subterfuges* and *equivocations* of this subtle class of men—what avails all the superiority of a representative government, which cannot check or chastise crimes of such a class."

We have heard it asserted that Mr. Jefferson, was so great a mathematician, that he could calculate an eclipse by his head, without the use of figures—we cannot tell whether this is true or not, with regard to eclipses of the sun or moon, but he has certainly given unequivocal proof, that he can calculate and *create* an eclipse of the *United States*, which he has contributed to render *visible*, and almost *total*—and if he will now have the goodness to calculate its *duration*, or tell us when the period of *political darkness* will cease, he will confer a lasting benefit on our citizens, even if he were to leave it to future philosophers to investigate the causes, and explain the consequences, of this singular phenomenon. [Augusta Herald.

CURIOUS FIGHT

Between a MONKEY and a BULL DOG.

A curious battle lately took place at Worcester, (England) between these two animals, on a wager of three guineas to one, that the dog would kill the monkey in six minutes; the owner of the dog agreed to permit the monkey to use a stick about a foot long. Hundreds of spectators assembled to witness the fight, and bets ran eight, nine, and ten to one in favor of the dog, which could hardly be held in. The owner of the monkey taking from his side pocket a thick round ruler about a foot long, threw it into the paw of the monkey, saying, "Now Jack, look sharp, mind that dog!" Then here goes for your monkey," cries the butcher, letting the bull dog loose, which flew with a tyger-like fierceness. The monkey, with astonishing agility, sprung at least a yard high, and falling upon the dog laid fast hold of the back of his neck with his teeth, seizing one ear with his left paw, so as to prevent his turning to bite. In this unsuspected situation, Jack fell to work with his ruler upon the head of the dog, which he beat so forcibly and rapidly, that the creature cried out most eloquently In short the scull was soon fractured, and the dog carried off in nearly a lifeless state. The monkey was of the middle size.

DEEP IN LOVE.

BY MISS OWENSON.

DEEP in love, yes! 'tis love wakes
The fond, the ceaseless sigh;
Oh! this love will be my death,
Sweetest death of love to die.

Heaven knows I little thought
From such eyes such ills could flow:
But who could gaze as I have gaz'd,
And not feel as I feel now:

Now deep in love, yes 'tis love
Wakes the fond, the ceaseless sigh;
Oh! this love will be my death,
Sweetest death of love to die.

I was young, and she was fair;
I was fond, and oft she sung
Of love, whilst I, oh simple boy!
O'er song and songstress raptur'd hung.
Deep in love, &c.

I was sad, and then she sigh'd;
I grew timid, then she smil'd;
I sued for pity, she gave more;
And thus my boyish heart beguil'd.
Deep in love, &c.

Sleeping, waking, 'tis the same;
My dreams, my thoughts, will only give
The form of her for whom I die,
Of her for whom I live.
Deep in love, &c.

TO RENT,

THE *STORE* at the corner of Prince and Union-streets, now in the possession of *Benjamin Shreve*, jun. For terms apply to

John Janney.

6 mo. 14. eaw6w

FOR SALE,

On board the schooner Jane, *lying at Irwin's wharf,*

ALMONDS in barrels
COFFEE in tierces and barrels
Retailing MOLASSES
Sicilian WINE in pipes
BRIMSTONE in hogsheads
One tierce LEMON JUICE
Three barrels BLUBBER.

June 14. 3t*

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a black boy, an apprentice to the carpenters' trade, named GEORGE, 18 years of age; had on when he deserted, a pair of nankeen trowsers, a chequered country cloth roundabout, a white waistcoat, two ticklenburg shirts, and an old fur hat. His nose rather large and flat, shews his teeth very much, understands a little of the carpenters trade. Whoever apprehends the said boy or secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences if brought home.—As he was formerly the property of General *George Washington*, he perhaps will endeavor to pass as a free boy.

All persons are forewarned from harboring him.

Abel Blakeney.

June 14. 2t

PROSPETUS OF A PAPER,

TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,
ENTITLED,

THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a Paper whose contents and principles shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both parties, presents to his friends and the liberal public in general, the following outlines of his plan, hoping that they may be consonant to feelings warm in the defence of liberty and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the discussion of political matters, destitute of rancor on the one hand, or of overweening partiality on the other. The Editor's selections shall be made with care and attention, never sacrificing for any purpose the real interest of the community, or wandering from the established standard of truth

In the natural course of affairs, it will sometimes be necessary, from a want of political matter, that the columns of a paper should be supplied with moral disquisitions, practically useful and interesting, and instructive anecdotes from historic research. Nor can this course be well objected to by those whose feelings are alive to the cause of genuine morality and religion. The Editor calculates with confidence upon receiving from those whose education and means of information will authorize it, a copious supply of materials on these subjects. His paper will be at all times open to receive the reflections of the man of science, or the deep research of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touching Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with plans for the general improvement in Canals, public Roads, and the various discoveries in any branch of learning or the mechanic arts, will be particularly sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors to effect so desirable an object—and in the town of Alexandria, where he is attached by the strongest ties of nature, and of interest, he will ever consider it as a primary object, to destroy those seeds of dissention which have had the tendency to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the minutia of politics cause a difference of sentiment, and not those general and universally admired maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious Washington, together with his services, shall ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose on the minds of those who may favor him with their patronage, that his mind has assumed no stand on the important subject of politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally declares, that his sentiments are decidedly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 $ 50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be offered, after the commencement of the paper, it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the necessary materials, and contracted with a gentleman of abilities to assist in the execution of the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be immediately waited on for their patronage—Subscription papers will also be left at the Coffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secrations and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes; many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. o8

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. M. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle of *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Balthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild yet powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common-place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Cleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold. I being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Head Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 22, 1806.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Lineas, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.

April 7. d

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Hicket's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon.—The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes.
Lemons in boxes.
Excellent Herrings in barrels.

☞ Groceries as usual.

May 18. d3t* ctf.

District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Deneale, *complainant.* } *In Chancery*
AGAINST
Stephen Cooke, *defendant.* }

THE said defendant, *Stephen Cooke*, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test,

G. Deneale, C. C.

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS of good quality
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and raped do.
Clover-seed. *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed.
chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES,
Madeira,
Bucellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)